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READING ROOM

Algeria	4,600	Iraq	15,650	Norway	7,200
America	20,5	Italy	1300	Orkney	3,700
Bahrain	6,650	Jordan	450	Portugal	4,300
Belarus	2,65	Korea	16,600	Rome	4,300
Canada	4,25	Liberia	1,000	Singapore	10,000
Cambodia	1,25	Kenya	1,200	Spain	10,000
China	1,25	Lebanon	1,500	Saudi Arabia	4,000
Cyprus	1,25	Liberia	1,500	Spain	10,000
Democratic Rep.	8,650	Liberia	1,500	Sri Lanka	2,200
Egypt	10,5	Liberia	1,500	Sweden	2,200
Finland	7,25	Liberia	1,500	Tunisia	3,000
Greece	2,25	Liberia	1,500	Turkey	7,200
Great Britain	20	Liberia	1,500	U.S.A.	10,000
Germany	2,25	Liberia	1,500	Venezuela	1,500
Iceland	1,25	Liberia	1,500	Yugoslavia	1,500
Ireland	1,25	Liberia	1,500	Zambia	1,500
Italy	1,25	Liberia	1,500	Zimbabwe	1,500
Japan	1,25	Liberia	1,500	Zimbabwe	1,500
Korea	1,25	Liberia	1,500	Zimbabwe	1,500
Malta	1,25	Liberia	1,500	Zimbabwe	1,500
Mexico	1,25	Liberia	1,500	Zimbabwe	1,500
Norway	1,25	Liberia	1,500	Zimbabwe	1,500
Peru	1,25	Liberia	1,500	Zimbabwe	1,500
Portugal	1,25	Liberia	1,500	Zimbabwe	1,500
Spain	1,25	Liberia	1,500	Zimbabwe	1,500
Sri Lanka	1,25	Liberia	1,500	Zimbabwe	1,500
Saudi Arabia	1,25	Liberia	1,500	Zimbabwe	1,500
Sweden	1,25	Liberia	1,500	Zimbabwe	1,500
Tunisia	1,25	Liberia	1,500	Zimbabwe	1,500
Turkey	1,25	Liberia	1,500	Zimbabwe	1,500
U.S.A.	10,000	Liberia	1,500	Zimbabwe	1,500
Yugoslavia	1,25	Liberia	1,500	Zimbabwe	1,500
Zambia	1,25	Liberia	1,500	Zimbabwe	1,500
Zimbabwe	1,25	Liberia	1,500	Zimbabwe	1,500

ESTABLISHED 1887

New Party Emerges As Chief Opposition To Chun Regime

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

SEOUL — A new party picked up surprisingly strong support and emerged Wednesday from general elections as South Korea's leading opposition group.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party of President Chun Doo Hwan retained its majority in the National Assembly. But the most significant result of Tuesday's legislative election was the success of the New Korea Democratic Party, formed by opposition figures, who only three months ago were banned from political life by Mr. Chun.

[With final results in, Korean news organizations and the headquarters of various parties said the Democratic Justice Party had won 87 seats in 92, two-seat constituencies, and the New Korea Democratic Party took 50 seats. The Associated Press reported from Seoul.]

[With 92 other seats in the 276-member assembly divided on a proportional basis, the ruling party took another 61, giving it a 148-seat total. It won 152 in the last election in 1981. The new opposition gained 17 more in the proportional distribution for a total of 67. The remaining seats were shared by splinter parties and independent candidates.]

Opposition leaders were jubilant over their surge. They said Wednesday that they would try to form a broad legislative coalition against Mr. Chun's government.

Kim Dae Jung, South Korea's leading dissident politician, said that although he is barred from politics he would seek a merger of rival opposition groups into a unified anti-government camp.

They would operate, he said, under the banner of the New Korea Democratic Party.

The new opposition party's showing created a possibility that the National Assembly, a fundamentally weak legislature, could become a more vigorous political forum.

The election also acquired added interest after the much-heralded return of Kim Dae Jung to Seoul.

Mr. Kim, who has been confined to his house since returning, was not allowed to vote because he is under a suspended sentence for a conviction on sedition charges. Another leading opposition figure, Kim Young Sam, also declined to vote, although he was permitted to do so.

[After the results were announced, Kim Dae Jung hailed the opposition party's success as "a victory for democratic forces," Reuters reported Wednesday from Seoul. "This election clearly reflects the aspirations of our people for democracy," he said.]

Nothing in the voting results significantly affects Mr. Chun's grip on power, which is total and is not due to end until 1988. However, it was the only voter test of any kind before 1988, and the South Korean president hoped it would demonstrate basic support for his leadership since he seized control in a military coup five years ago.

The new opposition party made an especially strong showing in the big cities of Seoul and Pusan, in many cases running ahead of Democratic Justice Party candidates who had finished first in the last election. In one of the more closely watched races, a powerful ruling party official, Lee Jong chan, ran barely ahead of the new party's chairman, Lee Min Woo, in a central Seoul district.

The new party drew its strength largely at the expense of a more-established, and many people believe far more tame, opposition group called the Democratic Korea Party.

It was almost impossible for the governing party to lose under the electoral rules. Two assembly members were selected from each of 92 districts, for a total of 184 seats. With the opposition split, it was unlikely that the Democratic Justice candidate in each district would finish lower than second.

Mr. Chun and his advisers had created the system to all but guarantee that they would command about 55 percent, or 152, of the legislative seats.

Known. No details of their agreement have been made public.

AMMAN, Jordan — A series of Arab diplomatic moves aimed at bolstering the Jordanian-Egyptian peace initiative has been under way, including a meeting here Monday between King Hussein and Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader.

The moves coincide with an appeal by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia for the United States to resume peace efforts in the Middle East.

King Hussein, in addressing the Palestine National Council in November, surprised the assembly by calling for a decrease in polemics and an acceptance of the resolution.

The UN document is opposed by the Palestinians because it treats them as refugees and does not call for establishment of a Palestinian state.

In the 1967 war in return for recognition by the Arabs of Israel's sovereignty and borders.

King Hussein, in addressing the Palestine National Council in November, surprised the assembly by calling for a decrease in polemics and an acceptance of the resolution.

The second key issue is the composition of a negotiating team.

The Palestinians would prefer either a pan-Arab delegation or a separate Palestinian delegation.

Whether Mr. Arafat committed himself at that time to Hussein's present negotiating posture is not

wants a Jordanian team with Palestinian representation, contending that this would be more acceptable to the United States.

In the long run, the maneuvering looks forward to the proposal by Jordan for UN-sponsored talks in which Egypt would be brought back into the Arab fold as a counterweight to Syria and its more radical allies.

Even if the Arabs were to reconcile their internal differences, the United States, burned by its experience in Lebanon, appears hesitant to get involved again. Moreover, Israel has displayed less inclination for negotiations.

It was against this background, and amid reports that a PLO executive committee meeting in Tunis had decided to keep its position firm, that Hussein and Mr. Arafat met.

The word from Jordan was that the king was going to try to pin down Mr. Arafat and force him to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

The day of the invasion, French television officials proposed that the ambassador debate a leading leftist editor on an evening news program.

"I was advised by the Foreign Service types not to go on," Mr. Galbraith said. In retrospect, he looked back at his appearance as an unqualified success. "I was at the Elysee doing something the next day" and President François Mitterrand's special adviser "came over and said, 'Hats off!'"

Now, according to Mr. Galbraith, a number of Foreign Service people persist in regarding President Ronald Reagan's proposal for a space-based defense against nuclear weapons, the Strategic Defense Initiative, as a bargaining tool for nuclear arms talks with Moscow — and this despite White House insistence that it is not.

"But there is a continual effort in the other direction," he said, "and if it were left up to the State De-

partment, that's the way things would come out."

Mr. Galbraith described the majority of Foreign Service people as "liberals," most of whom, he assumes, voted for Walter F. Mondale in the presidential election last fall.

"Most of them are conscientious guys who carry out policy," he asserted. "But there's a difference between carrying it out mechanically, ritualistically, and really pushing the president's policies. There's all the difference in the world."

This he insisted, is the best argument he can think of in favor of placing political appointees in important ambassadorial posts.

"I feel ambassadors should be out there running an offensive game," Mr. Galbraith said. "The real role in a major embassy is to be an effective spokesman for the president's views."

"I got along well with the government here, people who know I don't approve of Socialism," he said. "If there were complaints about me saying negative things about the Communists while they still were in the government, Well, I

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Members of South Korea's opposition New Korea Democratic Party in Seoul celebrated their strong showing in

Tuesday's national election. Lee Min Woo, center, president of the party, joins in the mense, a traditional cheer.

Galbraith Derides U.S. Career Diplomats as Timid

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — When the U.S. ambassador, Evan G. Galbraith, who has worn his conservative ideology in Socialist France like a top hat and striped pants, leaves his post in July, he will take back home with him about as much discomfort with his own State Department as with French industrial nationalizations or pipeline deals with the Soviet Union.

After announcing this week that he intended to return to the United States — no successor has been named — the 56-year-old investment banker from Connecticut paused to look back over his four years in Paris.

There was mention of diplomatic goals set and achieved. But what he mainly had to say contained an unusual degree of scorn for the State Department and Foreign Service career officials.

"I have a feeling," said Mr. Galbraith, who was a political appointee, and not a career diplomat, "that the State Department desperately needs to be vigorously harassed. It has too big a role to play in the formulation of foreign policy, and foreign policy is too im-

portant to be left up to Foreign Service officers."

Then, plumping into a long-running dispute between State Department professionals and White House political operatives, he contended that the United States was full of competent people — doctors, lawyers and businessmen — who, if appointed as ambassadors, would serve with more vigor and determination than Foreign Service professionals.

"It's like the line about war being too important to leave up to the generals," Mr. Galbraith continued. "Well, the Foreign Service officer is like a military person. To move up, he has to avoid trouble. He learns in time to have a horror of confrontation."

The result is that the dominant operations are make-work "cover" operations that are not only useless but misleading people. It's just waves sloshing about without anybody really wanting to do something. There's something about the Foreign Service that takes the guts out of people. The tendency is to avoid confronting an issue."

At the time of the U.S. invasion of Grenada in October 1983, Mr. Galbraith said, as an example,

"there was an immediate tendency among Foreign Service officers not to do anything."

"In truth," he said, "it was feared by the Foreign Service people that the U.S. had not done the right thing."

The day of the invasion, French television officials proposed that the ambassador debate a leading leftist editor on an evening news program.

"I was advised by the Foreign Service types not to go on," Mr. Galbraith said. In retrospect, he looked back at his appearance as an unqualified success. "I was at the Elysee doing something the next day" and President François Mitterrand's special adviser "came over and said, 'Hats off!'"

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"But there is a continual effort in the other direction," he said, "and if it were left up to the State De-

partment, that's the way things would come out."

Mr. Galbraith did not receive an advance payment for his efforts.

"We locked him in a hotel room," Mr. Katz said, "threw him raw meat every few hours and told him if he was a good boy and kept typing we'd let him out."

But said Mr. Katz, "who knows he may own an island in the South Pacific by the end of the week?" Mr. Frost was on his way to Hollywood recently, reportedly to discuss the book he is writing about the Goetz family.

The book appears to have become part of the public debate over whether he is a saint or a sociopath.

"This thing is selling in a really strange and bizarre manner," Mr. Katz said. "Those people who have it on sale can't keep it in stock and others won't take it" because they say it's "instant, exploitative."

"I had an order from England on Tuesday. We've had orders from Hawaii, where I'd say the biggest problem with the subway is finding it. We got a call from the University of Chicago, wanting 100 books for use in their criminology courses or something."

Mr. Katz, head of the Toronto-based Little Ones Books, usually prints religiously oriented children's books. His largest selling book to date was a workbook with parables from the Bible called

"I JUST WANT TO BE LEFT ALONE!" SO SAID THE RELUCTANT SUBWAY HERO." by Garry Trudeau, told by Garry Trudeau in his cartoon strip, "Doonesbury."

Bernard H. Goetz, right, and a version of his subway story, told by Garry Trudeau in his cartoon strip, "Doonesbury."

"I can show you a sheaf of letters this thick," Mr. Kelner said, holding up a thumb and forefinger, a good inch apart. "From the top television shows and magazines, beginning with 'The Today Show' and 'Good Morning America,' and ending with 'The Late Show with David Letterman.'"

"He's the subway vigilante, he's tired of being bad. Don't

Lebanese and Israelis Have Tense Encounter In Southern Lebanon

Reuters
AWALI RIVER, Lebanon — Lebanese soldiers advancing on Israel's front lines in south Lebanon came face-to-face Wednesday with Israeli troops and then withdrew after both sides traded guns on each other for a tense five minutes.

There was no shooting, but the Lebanese Army appeared to have got off to a false start in its first tentative move to position itself for the takeover of Sidon from the departing Israelis.

Israeli troops are to leave the Sidon area by Monday in the first of a three-stage pullout from south Lebanon, which they continued to occupy after leaving other areas taken in the 1982 invasion.

Meanwhile, Sidon policemen took over the port customs office and patrolled the streets for the first time since Israeli troops stormed the city during the invasion.

"We feel like prisoners who are being set free," a Sidon man said in a typical comment welcoming the impending end of the Israeli occupation.

Streets were crowded and busy with traffic and shops began re-opening as tension eased after inci-

dents in which there was sporadic shooting by Israeli and militiamen and attacks on them by masked gunmen.

But the confrontation at the Awali River crossing with the Israeli patrol revealed the difficulties the Lebanese Army faces in asserting its authority in the area.

Twenty-five men of Lebanon's 12th Brigade holding the abandoned Alman Bridge on Israel's front line were stunned when two Israeli armored vehicles roared up in late morning and trained their guns on them.

The Lebanese, who quietly took over the bridge Tuesday night when pro-Israeli militiamen left, ran into buildings, aimed their rifles at the armored vehicles and consulted over field telephones as the Israeli waited.

After five minutes the Lebanese withdrew. "We are leaving because the Israeli Army is still here," their commander said.

Two Israeli-made tanks later took up position at the bridge closing the gap in the lines caused by the departure of the militiamen.

In Beirut, the government was preparing for a major test of its authority as Israel starts its withdrawal. It faced a new challenge Wednesday as two key Moslem leaders boycotted a cabinet meeting.

Sources close to Shiite Moslem leader, Nabih Berri, said he was staying away because of dissatisfaction with the pace of government action, but would attend when it worked "seriously."

Also absent was Walid Jumblat, head of the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party, who has boycotted the cabinet for months, saying he cannot work with Mr. Gemayel.



BOMBING OF DRESDEN REMEMBERED — A delegation from Coventry, England, pays tribute to the victims of an Allied bombing raid that destroyed the German city of Dresden on Feb. 13-14, 1945. Estimates of the number killed range from 35,000 to 150,000. The city of Coventry was badly damaged by German bombs in 1940.

Soviet Publishes Chernenko Messages

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Tass news agency published two messages from President Konstantin U. Chernenko on Wednesday in an apparent effort to dampen speculation about his health.

Wednesday was the first anniversary of his appointment after the death of Yuri V. Andropov.

The messages to Nordic and Argentine peace groups, were the latest in a series of statements issued in Mr. Chernenko's name during seven weeks in which he has not been seen by outsiders.

Western diplomats see the statements as an effort to keep Mr. Chernenko's name before the Sovi-

et and foreign public during a period of uncertainty about his health.

On Tuesday, the Greek government spokesman, Dimitrios Maroudas, said that a planned meeting between Mr. Chernenko and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou had been canceled because the 73-year-old Soviet leader was ill.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesmen have told Western reporters that Mr. Chernenko is on vacation outside Moscow. This appears to conflict with a Tass report last week saying that the party chief had addressed a meeting of the ruling Politburo.

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■ Papandreou Ends Talks

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A joint communiqué was expected after Mr. Papandreou's departure on Thursday after three days of talks in Moscow.

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10 Die in Czech Avalanches

United Press International

PRAGUE — At least 10 people, some of them tourists from other East European countries, have died in a series of avalanches in Czechoslovakia's High Tatra mountain range near the Polish border, a rescue worker in the northeastern town of Tatranska Lomnica said Tuesday.

Hussein left Tuesday for a visit to Algeria. One line of speculation among diplomats was that Algeria could serve as a mediator in any possible warming of relations with Syria, since it has managed to keep ties open in the Arab world.

Concerning the results of the meeting between Hussein and Mr. Arafat, a Western diplomat said much depended on the reaction of AI Fatah, Mr. Arafat's core group within the PLO.

"What is important now," the diplomat said, "is what will happen within AI Fatah within the next 48 hours when he brings back to Tunis whatever they discussed here. We could be in for an exact repeat '83."

In Egypt, a top adviser to Mr. Hussein left Tuesday for a visit to Algeria. One line of speculation among diplomats was that Algeria could serve as a mediator in any possible warming of relations with Syria, since it has managed to keep ties open in the Arab world.

At the airport Monday night, Mr. Arafat, who was going to Tunisia, was asked what he and the Hussein had agreed on. "To follow up together, Jordan and the Palestinians, to find a joint solution to the Middle East crisis," he said.

Had Mr. Arafat agreed to the king's position on Resolution 242?

"What I have mentioned is enough," he said.

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Fire Sweeps Manila Hotel Killing 24 Guests, Staff

MANILA — Fire swept through one of the city's early Webber hotels last night, killing 24 guests and staff. Some 150 others were injured. No deaths were reported. The fire started in the kitchen of the 10-story hotel, which is owned by the government. The fire spread to parts of Manila's most popular hotel, which has been a favorite of foreign tourists since it opened in 1927.

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — In intelligence circles, the site of the new Soviet Embassy in Washington is considered the biggest giveaway since Peter Minuit got Manhattan in 1626 for the equivalent of \$24.

Near the intersection of Wisconsin and Massachusetts Avenues, where Georgetown and Glover Park crest at the top of a hill called Mount Alto, 350 feet (100 meters) above sea level, the site has a commanding view of the entire Washington area.

In the arena world of electronic spying, the site is described as an ideal place to monitor communications, commercial and private communications flowing into, out of and over Washington. "From an eavesdropping standpoint, that's one of the most magnificent vantage points in Washington," a senior U.S. intelligence official said.

By contrast, intelligence officials say, the new U.S. Embassy in Moscow is being built in the middle of the city where surrounding buildings will limit the ability to monitor Soviet communications.

How the Soviet Union obtained the Mount Alto site remains the subject of considerable debate 16 years after Washington and Moscow reached agreement on the construction of new embassies. That agreement, six years in the making,

provided new sites for both countries and permitted each country to bring in its own construction crews to work on the interior of its new chanceries, to prevent the installation of electronic eavesdropping devices.

The main reason the Russians chose such a favorable spot, according to intelligence and State Department officials, was that bugging was relatively primitive at the time and U.S. officials were not aware of the site's potential advantages.

The United States and the Soviet Union have invested billions of dollars in trying to intercept each other's communications. Much of this is done from satellites. In addition, the United States and its allies, particularly Britain, maintain ground stations in Europe and Asia to track Soviet communications.

The Soviet Union, in turn, operates a large ground station in Cuba. U.S. intelligence officials say is able to monitor almost all domestic communications, including telephone and television, relayed to and from the East Coast by satellite.

Electronic spying is considered vital by both countries. One of the most sensitive applications, according to intelligence officials, is monitoring the electronic data, telemetry, that are transmitted by missiles and re-entry vehicles in tests.

The tracking of missiles as they fly downrange is carried out by satellites, ground stations and specially-equipped aircraft and ships. This kind of monitoring has played a key role in the ability of both countries to verify compliance with arms agreements.

Soviet eavesdropping in Washington is designed to pluck off any stray unsecured government communications as well as those involving commercial transactions, which are largely unprotected, and even private telephone conversations, intelligence officials say. The United States tries to do the same in Moscow. For a brief period in the 1970s, according to intelligence officials, the United States was able to monitor the radio telephone conversations of Soviet leaders as they drove around Moscow.

The site of the new Soviet Embassy, the officials say, provides a clear line of sight to the State Department, the White House, De-



The New York Times
The Soviet Union's new embassy in Washington, now under construction on Mount Alto.

fense Department, Commerce Department and several important foreign compounds, including the British, West German and French Embassies. Even the Central Intelligence Agency headquarters in suburban Virginia are partly in electronic view.

Further, the site offers a largely unobstructed view of several key microwave relay towers that serve as the conduit for most telephone and data-transmission communications from Washington to other East Coast cities.

When completed in several years, the 10-acre (four-hectare) Soviet compound will have a nine-story apartment building, a small school, a gymnasium, an eight-story administration building and a residence for the ambassador. The apartment building and school already are occupied.

Antennas and dish-shaped receivers will be tucked away in these buildings, according to U.S. intelligence officials. They said that some already were in operation.

Canadian Provincial Premier Denies Drugs Allegation

The Associated Press

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick — Richard Hatfield, the premier of New Brunswick, on Wednesday denied accusations that he had offered marijuana and cocaine to a group of students at his home in 1981 and insisted that he would not resign.

Mr. Hatfield, 53, was acquitted last month on drug possession charges stemming from the discovery of marijuana in his suitcase during Queen Elizabeth II's tour of Canada in September.

Reading a statement in New Brunswick's provincial capital, he

said he thought the same people that he said had planted drugs in his luggage were orchestrating other rumors and allegations to drive him from office.

Two former students said in newspaper and television interviews that they met Mr. Hatfield at a Fredericton restaurant in 1981, gave him a ride home, were invited in and offered cocaine and marijuana. One said he saw the premier using cocaine. The reports led to calls from newspapers and opposition politicians for Mr. Hatfield's resignation.

The premier said he was consid-

ering filing a suit for defamation and would stay in office. Mr. Hatfield has won four consecutive elections since 1970, making him Canada's senior provincial leader and the longest-serving premier in New Brunswick's history.

Henry Hathaway,
Movie Director,
Dies in U.S. at 86

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Henry Hathaway, 86, a Hollywood film director with a reputation for turning out such solid, well-crafted movies as "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," "Rommel, Desert Fox" and "True Grit," died Monday in Los Angeles.

Mr. Hathaway had been admitted to a hospital two weeks ago after suffering a heart attack.

His more than 60 films included "The Real Glory," a 1939 drama about the Philippine uprising that is regarded as a minor classic; "Brigham Young," the 1940 examination of the Mormon movement that includes a memorable segment in which a grasshopper plague is ended by an invasion of seagulls; and "Kiss of Death," the 1947 film in which Richard Widmark became a star because of a harrowing scene in which the actor, playing a hired killer, pushes an old woman in a wheelchair down a flight of stairs.

Mr. Hathaway enjoyed great rapport with prop men, electricians, carpenters, cameramen, grips and other technician, because they considered him one of their own. He had worked his way up in the film business, moving from actor to prop boy at the age of 14.

Born Henri Leopold de Fiemens in Sacramento, California, Mr. Hathaway was the son of a stage manager and of Jean Hathaway, an actress whose surname he later adopted. He started acting when he was 10, in short one-reel westerns directed by Alan Dwan.

His breakthrough high-budget film, released in 1935, was "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," with Gary Cooper and Franchot Tone.

Among his other films were "Home in Indiana," "13 Rue Madeleine," "Call Northside 777," "Down to the Sea in Ships," "Fourteen Hours," "Twenty-Three Paces to Baker Street," "The Sons of Katie Elder," "Nevada Smith," "True Grit," which he directed in 1969, brought John Wayne his only Academy Award.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS



Saga Petroleum is one of three Norwegian oil companies engaged as operators on Norway's continental shelf. The company participates in 21 concessions and is operator for 9 of these.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A Middle Way in Nicaragua

President Ronald Reagan has given interviewers from The New York Times a clear, concise statement of his attitude toward the Sandinist rulers of Nicaragua. They betrayed the revolution that Americans cheered for its promise of democracy, he said. They have become pro-Soviet, chased democrats into exile and refused to subject their power to the consent of the Nicaraguan people. The exile army of "contras" therefore, has every reason to fight for democracy. The United States has ample reason to help them.

The president's premises are admirable and accurate. But his attitude is not a policy. Americans are also displeased by betrayals of democracy in South Korea and Haiti, Cuba and Poland, but do not make war on account of such displeasure. Why not?

First, because the costs of exporting democracy by war are usually too high. Even direct invasion of nearby countries would plunge them into endless civil war. We could capture Managua or Havana but we could not clear the hills of the guerrillas thus created.

A second reason is that we are rotten at making intrusive war, overtly or covertly. The Sandinists and Fidel Castro are good examples of how rotten. Their regimes result directly from dictatorships sponsored by America's marines or meddling diplomats. The Central Intelligence Agency's overthrow of pro-Communists in Guatemala 30 years ago delivered that country to rightist totalitarians.

A third reason is more abstract but no less compelling. Americans do not want to live in a world where nations feel free to impose their political doctrines on others by force. War should be a last resort, to defend vital national interests. To act otherwise to stimulate aggression throughout the world.

When a president declares war on a country,

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Undiplomatic Diplomats

Look at it from the point of view of our ambassador to South Korea, Richard L. "Dixie" Walker. Or is it Senator Jesse Helms' ambassador to South Korea? Dixie Walker was one of a score of officials who, in a memorable act of diplomatic indiscretion, interrupted their representation of President Ronald Reagan last fall to call for the reelection of the senator from North Carolina.

But never mind. Here was former professor Dixie Walker, in Seoul, faced with the most important assignment of his ambassadorial career: to see to the safe and uneventful return of the political exile, Kim Dae Jung. Given the Korean government's evident fear and loathing of Mr. Kim, and Mr. Kim's popular standing and his escort of several dozen angry American human-rights activists, it was bound to be a tough assignment. As it happened, moreover, Ambassador Walker blew it. Nobody got badly hurt, but there was a scuffle at the airport and Mr. Kim was taken out of circulation in a way that made Korea look ugly and the United States look foolish. No wonder Ambassador Walker lost his cool.

That, at any rate, is the most charitable explanation for his outburst against the Americans who escorted Mr. Kim home. He said they, or some of them, had "reneged" on the homecoming agreement and provoked the airport fracas. He did find room to say that the Koreans were at fault, too, but the overall effect was to remove the principal onus from the perpetrators of the violence and place it on

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Beginning of the End?

The South African government is bargaining with Nelson Mandela, the black South African who has been a political prisoner for 21 years, over the terms of his release. It is a development with historic potential: if the government frees Mr. Mandela, the way will be open for blacks to join whites in an unprecedented search for a political society acceptable to them both. It could mean the beginning of the end of the system of apartheid.

Mr. Mandela is no ordinary prisoner. He is the leader of the outlawed African National Congress, the main black underground group and a likely candidate to become, again, if it is legalized, a major national political organization. He has been in prison longer than most South African blacks have been alive, and he is a legend in his own time. This is due to the principled constancy of his anti-apartheid stand, and to the courage of his wife and, now, his daughter in projecting his voice; he and they have never stopped insisting that, despite the immense personal hardship, he will not accept release unless he is permitted to take up a full political role. His stature both allows him

to drive a hard bargain with the government now, and makes it worth the government's while to engage him as an interlocutor.

President P.W. Botha at first offered to let Mr. Mandela go, as a private citizen, to a black "homeland." He refused. Then Mr. Botha offered release in return for a pledge to "unconditionally reject violence as a political instrument." At the same time, Mr. Botha allowed Mr. Mandela two unusual forums: last month, an interview in a London newspaper and, last Sunday, a rally addressed by his daughter.

It is up to Mr. Botha, an Afrikaner carrying the burden of his people's lonely and insupportable racial inheritance. As he hesitantly opens the door to minimal reform, others seek to pry it open wider. By moving toward a dialogue with blacks, he risks shredding his white constituency. He and his fellow Afrikaners, to escape an ever harshening racial confrontation must take a chance on racial partnership. No one can assure them that taking the chance will produce a good result. They can only be assured that there is no alternative.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

FROM OUR FEB. 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: A Not So Righteous Treasure

ELSAH, Illinois — Elish, the "Arcadia of America," where every man, woman and child goes to church; where there are neither doctors nor drug stores, jails nor criminals, and where one who dies before eighty is "cut off in his youth," is stunned. Edward P. Neylon, village treasurer, pillar of the church and leader of his people was arrested [on Feb. 1] on a charge of converting to his own use \$650 belonging to the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad and \$380 entrusted to him by the unsophisticated citizens of Elish. Neylon was taken by constables to Jerseyville, where he admitted his guilt. The citizens of Elish discussed in whispers the plight of Neylon. No one was able to give a satisfactory explanation of what he had done with the money taken from the villagers and the Bluff Line.

1935: U.S. Airship Crashes in Pacific

SAN FRANCISCO — The United States Navy lost its second great airship in two years [on Feb. 12] when the Macon, largest lighter-than-air craft in the world and sister ship to the ill-fated Akron, plunged to its doom in the Pacific 110 miles south of San Francisco while riding out a squall, with a loss of two lives out of a crew of twenty officers and sixty-three men. Admiral Courtney, commander of the battle fleet, said he was convinced that a mysterious explosion — not gas — had caused the stern of the airship to blow away. Admiral Thomas Seen, commanding the Twelfth Naval District, was inclined to believe that the accident could have been caused by any of a score of things, while Lieutenant Commander Scott Peck, a staff officer aboard the ship, declared a heavy squall had ripped off an upper fin, leaving the airship out of control.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

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Tide of Pacifism Puts Pressure on Alliances

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK — Alliances can and do stand the hard pounding of war. But as events since Feb. 4 have shown, they are susceptible to more insidious pressures.

The ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand, United States) alliance that has flourished since 1951, when the pact was signed, has been seriously weakened in more recent days by discord over nuclear weapons. And NATO, the linchpin of U.S. policy in Europe, suffers from what Europeans consider an overuse of U.S. leadership, and the steady development of anti-NATO and anti-nuclear opinion.

Relations with South Korea, the sole American military outpost on the East Asian mainland, have been strained by Seoul's mishandling and mismanagement of the opposition leader, Kim Dae Jung, and his accompanying party upon his return from self-imposed exile in the United States. That incident seems to stress the wisdom of Demosthenes' axiom: "Close alliances with despots are never safe for free states."

Do these incidents foreshadow a breakdown of the alliance system, with all that would entail in the rearrangement of American military deployments? I think not. What the incidents do require, however, is more informed diplomatic reporting on the tides of public opinion that influence allied governments.

Since April 1952, the ANZUS pact

has been the keystone of U.S. defense

in the southwest Pacific. Article 4 says:

"Each party recognizes that an armed attack in the Pacific area on any of the parties would be dangerous to its own peace and safety and declares that it would act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes."

At the same moment when, in light of events of the last several days, American leaders are re-evaluating the willingness of the other two signatories to implement this provision, the U.S. 7th Fleet warned interested countries in the area about Soviet work at Cam Ranh Bay, the old American base in Vietnam. After two years of work, the Russians have rebuilt and expanded the base for the use by their Pacific fleet, headquartered in Vladivostok in Siberia.

Warnings such as these are unlikely to alter the large body of anti-nuclear public opinion in both New Zealand and Australia. The Wellington government, with wide popular support, refuses to allow any American Navy vessel carrying nuclear weapons to enter its territorial waters. Australia has refused to assist in the test of the U.S. MX missile.

No immediate damage was inflicted on the American strategic position by these actions. The long-term question is how far the United States could rely on Australia and New Zealand

land in the event of a serious situation arising in the ANZUS region, even if conventional weapons were the only ones likely to be used.

Would the two governments, goaded by anti-nuclear forces, reject in a time of peril the help of an American carrier, which, almost inevitably, would carry nuclear weapons of some type? On the record of the last week, it seems likely. This sentiment contrasts with the welcome the two countries gave American troops,

millions who are understandably frightened of such warfare.

Such people are, naturally, targets for Soviet propaganda fed through cover organizations like the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Sheer cost also saps NATO support. The economics of NATO defense cannot now support the increases in defense expenditure to which past governments agreed. To do so inevitably would cut into funds earmarked for welfare and provide the growing anti-NATO, anti-nuclear forces with more ammunition.

Finally, of course, there is the Reagan administration's Strategic Defense Initiative, commonly called "star wars." NATO opposition to SDI rests on three main points:

One, it will not work, or, if it does, it will cover the United States and not Europe. U.S. spokesmen have told NATO that SDI will protect Europe from the Soviet SS-20 missiles now aimed at it as much as it will protect America from the SS-19s.

Two, the American investment in SDI will be so huge that it will starve U.S. and allied forces of the conventional weapons needed to meet a Russian invasion of Western Europe.

Three, the United States is plugging into the program without taking into account that the Soviet Union is likely to respond by building more land- and sea-based intercontinental ballistic missiles than SDI could shoot down, thus increasing the danger of a Soviet preemptive strike.

Governments in NATO Europe, on the whole, support the alliance. But NATO is made up of democracies where the tide of anti-nuclear and anti-NATO sentiment is rising. General Bernard Rogers, the supreme allied commander in Europe, is extremely concerned with this tide.

He pointed out recently that sincere people, and not just fanatics, are increasingly thinking in terms of pacifism, neutralism and accommodation with the East. It is the entrance of such people into the anti-NATO, anti-nuclear group that makes the movement so dangerous to governments dependent on popular support.

Is there a way out? General Rogers thinks that showing aerial photographs from U.S. spy satellites to the European public would do much good. These show Soviet and Warsaw Pact military moves that can only be interpreted as having offensive aims.

The photos conceivably might answer those Europeans who doubt the value of the alliance and those Americans who urge the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Europe. Unfortunately, the Reagan administration believes the use of these photos about U.S. spying capacity — information that they already have.

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If you catch cold, don't blame me.

—U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT

ships and planes early in 1942, when the Japanese were on the march.

President Ronald Reagan emerged from his talks with Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia proclaiming that the ANZUS alliance "is very sound and very solid." This is the comment of an invincible optimist on an international situation that worries even the mildly pessimistic.

Yet, American pressure on New Zealand in the form of economic sanctions, no matter how mild, would probably backfire. Anti-nuclearism and pacifism are well advanced there and such pressure would probably

ed, find it difficult to take the alliance seriously, because they did not experience World War II or the first desperate years of the Cold War that included the Berlin blockade.

"They simply see the long years of peace," Lord Carrington said, "and then ask whether NATO is really necessary, despite the fact that NATO has guaranteed that peace."

Other elements also contribute to the present erosion of support for NATO in European countries. The most obvious is that the alliance is seen as an instrument for, if need be, nuclear warfare, and that repels the

mercenaries who are guilty of the most atrocious crimes against the people of Nicaragua.

The core leaders of those so-called "freedom fighters" are in fact remnants of the National Guard of the deposed dictator Anastasio Somoza. They have victimized more than 7,000 Nicaraguans over the past four years, including innocent civilians living in isolated rural areas. The contras are not an indigenous rebel group. They concentrate on civilian targets, and they retreat across the borders when pursued. They are armed, financed, supplied and directed by foreigners: the CIA.

The central problem is and will remain the military aggression against Nicaragua and the lack of a negotiated peace. The miracle is that in November Nicaragua did hold free elections, observed as such by many international witnesses. The Latin American Studies Association of the United States sent a team of observers who concluded that "no party was prevented from carrying out an active campaign," and did get its message out.

The aggression against Nicaragua explains why temporary restrictions on certain civil liberties, including press freedom, have been imposed by my government. This has been done reluctantly and as a direct response to the war that the CIA and its contras have been waging against us.

No restrictions were imposed by my government during its first two and a half years — that is, before the CIA war began in December 1981. The restrictions were not established until March 1982, when the war took on major proportions. Press censorship and other restrictions were lifted during the elections. The opposition campaigns, including Arturo José Cruz's unofficial one, received full and prominent press coverage.

If the U.S. government and the CIA really want to see democracy flourish in Nicaragua, let them stop supporting the war against us.

Numerous delegations from all over the world have visited Nicaragua, including representatives of Amnesty International, Americas Watch and the National Council of Churches. None of those delegations has found any evidence of persecution of the Nicaraguan people or the church by the government. In fact, they have stated categorically that no such persecution exists.

Honesty leads to productive negotiations. That is the spirit that underlies Nicaragua's participation in the Contadora peace initiative and the bilateral talks that America suspended in Manzanillo, Mexico. A similar approach by America would help remove the threat of a regional war and create the conditions for peaceful relations between our two countries.

Newsday.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

International Herald Tribune.

Rethinking

Mideast Arms Sales

By Mel Levine

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration had planned to use this week's visit by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia to put the final touches on an arms deal. Those plans were changed, apparently in reaction to a negative response in Congress.

The administration has decided to postpone any arms-sale decisions pending the results of an assessment of the regional security situation in the Middle East. While that is a wise step for the administration to take, the idea of an arms sale at this time should not even have arisen.

Supporters of arms sales to Arab nations argue that such sales are in the interest of U.S. national security because they further our goals in the region, help induce Arab countries to join the peace process and are an instrument of leverage that the administration can use to moderate and affect Arab foreign policy.

In 1981 the administration, after a heated and protracted debate, sold five Airborne Warning and Control Systems (AWACS) radar planes and other arms to Saudi Arabia. President Ronald Reagan assured Congress that the Saudis would provide "substantial assistance" to the United States in promoting Middle East peace. In addition, the president said, that he would cancel the sale if the Saudis adopt policies which are disruptive to prospects for stability of the region and detrimental to U.S. national interests."

Since then the Saudis have:

- Continued to oppose Camp David, central to U.S. peace policy.
- Continued to finance the Palestine Liberation Organization, whose main aim is the destruction of Israel.
- Continued to boycott Egypt and work to ensure its isolation.
- Threatened King Hussein of Jordan with economic sanctions if he negotiated with Israel.
- Refused to use its leverage with Syria to persuade it to leave Lebanon.
- Continued to subsidize massive Soviet arms purchases for Damascus.
- Tried to offer Oman a deal to induce cancellation of a strategically important base accord with America.

Clearly the sale of the AWACS has failed on all counts to further U.S. goals in the area or to induce Saudi Arabia to join the peace process. It has compromised, not enhanced, our interests in the region. If the past is any indication, there is little reason to think that new arms sales will gain the United States anything new.

Unfortunately, the administration views arms transfers as an indispensable component of its foreign policy. In the absence of a coherent, consistent Middle East policy the administration has increasingly substituted arms sales for diplomacy. Instead of encouraging legitimate parties to negotiate with each other, it has opted for trying to exert its influence by controlling the arms flow. Thus the sale of arms is the Reagan administration's Mideast policy, yet it has not contributed to reaching the elusive goal of peace in the region.

Instead, we should return to the principles that have guided our Middle East policy in the past. To help protect our own national security interests we must again ask how our decisions affect both regional stability and the security of Israel, the only democracy and our strongest and most dependable ally in the region.

Arms sales to Arab nations would exacerbate Israel's severe economic problems, which are created in large part by its heavy defense burden. And if arms sales are made to Arab countries at this crucial time for Israel, it would be forced to continue to divert an even more significant share of its fragile budget to defense.

Rethinking Mideast Arms Sales

By Mel Levine

WASHINGTON — This week's visit by Saudi Arabia to put the final touches on an arms deal, though reportedly in progress, may be an attempt to pending the results of the regional security step for the administration's idea of an arms sales.

Supporters of arms sales argue that such sales help induce Arab states to the peace process and the administration of leverage over the Arab foreign policy.

But the administration has argued that such sales would not even have a significant effect on the interest of U.S. companies in the peace process and the administration of leverage over the Arab foreign policy.

They further argue that they will not be able to do so without the support of Congress.

But the administration has also argued that such sales would not even have a significant effect on the interest of U.S. companies in the peace process and the administration of leverage over the Arab foreign policy.

IN BRIEF

Tampons Exonerated in Toxic Shock

DENVER (UPI) — The doctor who discovered toxic shock syndrome said there is no evidence the disease was caused by tampons, as earlier assumed in a number of lawsuits against the company that manufactured them.

Toxic shock syndrome is caused by poisons produced by the staphylococcus aureus bacteria, which enter the bloodstream and result in a fever, diarrhea, a rash, red eyes and peeling fingertips. It is fatal in one case out of 100.

Dr. James K. Todd, director of the infectious disease section of Children's Hospital, said Tuesday that while toxic shock continues to strike menstruating women, "it is clear that it wasn't a tampon disease. It is the infection that is critical. It appears that the organism, under the condition of menstruation, and perhaps under the confines of a tampon, anything else, could be important. We haven't worked out the details."

In 1980, however, the syndrome was linked by some researchers to Rely super absorbent tampons, manufactured by the Procter & Gamble Co., which were taken off the market. The company settled out of court with several hundred women who sued after developing toxic shock syndrome while using Rely tampons.

TV in 3-D Without Special Glasses

TOKYO (AP) — A television system that appears as three-dimensional without the use of special glasses has been developed by a major electronics manufacturer.

Matsushita Electric Industrial said the 14-inch (36-centimeter) screen produces three-dimensional vision by synthesizing pictures recorded at different angles by five separate cameras. The footage is then projected through special lenses to provide a 3-D effect.

At present the small screen can accommodate only two viewers, and it will be several years before the company expects to perfect the system, a spokesman said.

Physical Activity Reduces Bone Loss

CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina (NYT) — Physical activity can significantly reduce the loss of bone that commonly afflicts women as they age, a newly published study has shown.

In the study, conducted among more than 300 women aged 18 to 75 by researchers at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, athletic women of all ages had denser bones than those who were inactive. Bone density in active women aged 55 to 75 was 15 to 20 percent greater in the forearm and 12 percent greater in the spine than in sedentary women of the same age.

Since fewer than 20 percent of the postmenopausal active women took estrogen supplements, a treatment that is known to slow bone loss, the researchers said that hormone treatment could not account for the differences they observed.

The study revealed the special value of exercise that involves gravitational stress. Thus, walking, cycling and tennis were more likely to result in dense bones than swimming. The researchers noted, however, that swimming had other benefits.

Tests Developed to Detect Dementia

NEW YORK (UPI) — Three easily administered tests for memory, orientation and learning have been developed to distinguish mental decline due to disease from age-related changes in older people.

In addition to detecting people with Alzheimer's disease, Paul J. Estlinger of the University of Iowa said, the tests will be used to help find people who have treatable dementia.

Because an estimated 20 to 40 percent of all dementias are reversible with treatment, it is important to determine disease-related versus normal changes in brain function, Dr. Estlinger said.

'Miracle Plant' Provides Food, Fuel

PEORIA, Illinois (NYT) — Leucaena is a "miracle" plant that thrives in drought, provides fuel, fodder, and both nitrogen enrichment and erosion protection for depleted tropical soils, and though it contains a derivative toxic to some cattle, the substance can be rendered harmless by readily available bacteria.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal Disease Center, in Peoria, Illinois, reported that when the leaves were fed to Australian cattle, the animals lost hair and developed goiter and cancer of the esophagus. The necessary bacteria have now been transplanted from Hawaiian goats, enabling Australian cattle to digest the plant.

Leucaena has been tested in South America, Africa, Southeast Asia and the South Pacific islands. Some varieties of the plant grow 50 feet tall in six years, providing a rich source of firewood in regions where fuel is scarce.

Excess Water Held Risky in Epilepsy

PALO ALTO, California (NYT) — As an item of diet, water is vital and has no calories. But a physician at Stanford University reports that too much water intake can be dangerous to people who have epilepsy.

A weight-loss organization that boasts more than 650 centers has published a booklet advocating the drinking of eight to 12 eight-ounce (about a quarter of a liter) glasses of water a day, according to Dr. James C. White of Stanford University's School of Medicine.

He said that in a recent five-month period he has seen three patients with previously well-controlled epilepsy who had grand mal seizures. All three were following the diet. Excessive water intake is one of the oldest mechanisms known to induce seizures, Dr. White said.

Silkworms Join War Against Cancer

TOKYO (Reuters) — Japanese scientists are working on getting the silkworm to produce the protein interferon, a prime candidate for a cancer cure.

Daiichi Seiyaku, a Japanese drug company, has introduced a new biotechnology method using silkworms to produce alpha-interferon apparently identical to that in humans. Alpha-interferon is one of several forms of the protein which is produced naturally in human cells as a defense mechanism against infection.

The Japanese process relies on a virus that commonly attacks the silkworm and infects its cells, Dr. Mitsuji Furusawa of Daiichi Seiyaku said. Once in a cell, the virus naturally produces large amounts of protein within the silkworm. "It's still basic research," Dr. Furusawa said, "but by isolating the part of the virus gene that controls the protein production and replacing it with the human gene that makes interferon, interferon may be produced instead."

Scientists Work on Horse Fever Test

WASHINGTON (AP) — Potomac horse fever, a disease responsible for the deaths of many valuable horses in the eastern United States, is showing up in other areas of the country even as scientists who recently isolated the suspected cause work to develop a test for early diagnosis of the malady.

Researchers at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana isolated a blood-borne parasitic organism that is believed to be transmitted to horses by ticks. The organism is a rickettsia, a type of germ that evolutionarily is placed between viruses and bacteria, which resides inside cells.

The horse fever rickettsia inhabits and kills white blood cells called monocytes, which are part of the animal's defense system against infection, the researchers reported.

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SCIENCE

Scientists in Peru Reconstruct The Murder of Pizarro in 1541

By William D. Montalbano

Los Angeles Times Service

LIMA — The pugnacious life and bloody death of Francisco Pizarro are well documented. The mystery did not begin until after his assassination, but it endured for four centuries.

Now, scientific detectives say they have finally solved The Case of the Conquistador's Bones.

Unmasking an impostor mummy along the way, the investigators say they have positively identified Pizarro's remains, enabling them to reconstruct a 444-year-old murder in startling detail.

To culminate the scientific adventure, Pizarro's bones finally were laid to rest here in January in a funeral rite the old conquistador himself had presided in his 1537 will.

Francisco Pizarro entered the pages of history as an illiterate swineherd and left them half a century later as conqueror of the Inca empire, founder of the city of Lima and viceroy of Peru.

Pizarro was 5 feet 9 inches (1.75 meters) tall, wiry, scarred, jowled, heavily muscled and 63 years old when he died with a sword in his hand on Sunday, June 26, 1541, the victim of Hispanic America's first recorded coup d'etat.

"Pizarro died to death," said pathologist Uriel Garcia. "The fatal blow was a sword thrust that severed his right hand and lost a piece of his right elbow, apparently wounding off the blow of an ax. A sword thrust to the throat finally killed him, as a procession of西班牙 courtiers who would later testify to Spanish courts trying his assassins.

Fearing that his killers would sever Pizarro's head and impale it on a post in the plaza (as Pizarro regularly did to his enemies), friends spirited his body away.

They dressed Pizarro in a white habit with a distinctive red cross of the Military Order of the Knights

lances and crossbow, about a dozen assassins led by Diego de Almagro, whose father Pizarro had executed as a conspirator the year before, burst into the house as Pizarro was finishing lunch.

There was a desperate fight. In the course of it, his execution suggests, Pizarro was wounded on the thumb of his sword hand and lost a piece of his right elbow, apparently wounding off the blow of an ax. A sword thrust to the throat finally killed him, as a procession of西班牙 courtiers who would later testify to Spanish courts trying his assassins.

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The document attesting to that transfer did not turn up until 1933, and by then the cathedral had been expanded into one of the New World's most beautiful cathedrals but fell victim to such earthquakes.

In 1661 came a watershed exhumation, according to an old cathedral document. Pizarro's skull was placed inside a lead box. His skeleton went into a wooden box wrapped in velvet.

The document attesting to that transfer did not turn up until 1933, and by then the cathedral had been expanded into one of the New World's most beautiful cathedrals but fell victim to such earthquakes.

For nearly a century, the mummy held unending fascination for foreigners and Peruvians alike. No tour of Peru was complete without a glimpse of what the guides called "Pizarro's authentic privileged remains in a glass coffin."

Some people suspected that the mummy, which had been carefully salted in a half-successful attempt at preservation, was not Pizarro. But in the absence of any evidence to back up the 1661 document, nobody could prove the mummy was a fraud. In 1943, in fact, a Peruvian doctor won the national prize for

medicine for demonstrating scientifically that the mummy was Pizarro.

When the Lima City Council decided to honor Pizarro on the 350th anniversary of his death in 1991, they chose the mummy for public display.

The impostor would be there still, except for four workers who opened the modern Pizarro saga.

"They were sent into the cathedral crypt to do some remodeling," Ludena recalled. "Just fooling around, they opened up an adjoining wall that they weren't supposed to touch."

Beyond the wall lay a niche and a lead box with a rough inscription on the lid saying that it contained

the skull of Francisco Pizarro. Next to the lead box lay a wooden crate of bones wrapped in velvet.

Too many bones, alas — almost four complete skeletons. With the aid of American researchers, the Peruvians eventually sorted them out: one man, one very old woman and two young children.

In their investigations, they determined that the bones were from the right century, and the man was Pizarro's age when he died. They detected traces of lead on the skull, suggesting he had indeed been long in the box. X-rays that highlighted the fatal thrust and more than a dozen other wounds were the clincher.

The University of Florida even reconstructed Pizarro's face with techniques used to help identify modern accident victims.

When the truth was discovered, "there was some local hostility at first. People liked their mummy," said Ludena. "But I knew we would win. After the lead box was found, priests on their rounds of the cathedral with incense stopped blessing the mummy."

In January, the Lima City Council bowed to science and ordered the bones of the real Pizarro moved to his public crypt in the cathedral here as the conquistador had dictated in his will. He was placed there Jan. 10.

With the mystery concluded to everyone's satisfaction, there remains the masquerading mummy.

Who is he?

Since the mummy is not Pizarro, the church is a bit reticent about letting us open him up," Garcia said. "Superficial examination suggests that he died of natural causes in his 50s — maybe as much as a century after Pizarro. I bet he was just some bureaucrat."



John Everett Millais's painting, "Pizarro Seizing the Inca of Peru" (1846).

the skull of Francisco Pizarro. Next to the lead box lay a wooden crate of bones wrapped in velvet.

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Investigators think the children may have been Pizarro's. The woman may have been a niece of the conquistador who died around 1591. They are sure the man is Pizarro himself.

"The skull was the key piece. It locked on to the male skeleton exactly right," said Garcia. "The physical evidence entirely supports the historical record. You can not only see, but almost feel, the fatal thrust."

Beyond the wall lay a niche and a lead box with a rough inscription on the lid saying that it contained

the skull of Francisco Pizarro. Next to the lead box lay a wooden crate of bones wrapped in velvet.

Although, officially, the Spaniards conquered the Incas, archaeologists have suggested that all were part of a civilization, the Chachapoyas, conquered by the Incas.

"I don't deny anything Gene Savoy says," Lemon said, "but I do take exception to the idea that there's nothing left to do at Gran Pajaten because he did it all. Gene discovered the site. What we want to do is study it in a lot more scientific detail than has been done so far." He said there had been no exaggeration or intent to deceive in his announcement about the site.

Another issue on which deeper study of the site may shed light is the demise of the Inca empire, which Lemon believes conquered the people of Gran Pajaten.

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NYSE Most Actives					
AT&T	27217	214	205	219	+ 16
Delta	2070	49	46	478	+ 16
Philip Morris	15779	495	474	508	+ 16
Eastman Kodak	15764	349	312	324	+ 16
General Mills	14201	54	52	56	+ 16
TeleData	12955	345	324	354	+ 16
Merck	12895	345	324	354	+ 16
Ford	12845	446	412	462	+ 16
United Technologies	12745	176	156	176	+ 16
Digital Equipment	11247	176	156	176	+ 16
Sears	11221	254	234	254	+ 16
AmEx	11220	254	234	254	+ 16

Dow Jones Averages					
Avg.	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	1277.62	1284.44	1274.51	1277.52	+ 2.31
Trans.	101.49	101.50	101.48	101.50	+ 0.01
UHL	147.69	151.73	147.42	151.16	+ 1.49
Comp.	521.69	531.73	519.44	532.54	+ 7.89

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Today	Prev.	Chg.
Composite	128.59	128.59	128.54	128.54	+ 0.01
Industrials	128.59	128.59	128.54	128.54	+ 0.01
Trans.	101.49	101.46	101.40	101.40	+ 0.01
Utilities	52.36	52.36	52.34	52.34	+ 0.01
Finance	103.78	103.15	103.44	103.44	+ 0.01

Wednesday's NYSE Closing					
High	Low	Close	Today	Prev.	Chg.
Composite	128.59	128.59	128.54	128.54	+ 0.01
Industrials	128.59	128.59	128.54	128.54	+ 0.01
Trans.	101.49	101.46	101.40	101.40	+ 0.01
Utilities	52.36	52.36	52.34	52.34	+ 0.01
Finance	103.78	103.15	103.44	103.44	+ 0.01

AMEX Diaries					
High	Low	Close	Today	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	127	87	127	87	+ 0.01
Declined	428	348	428	348	+ 0.01
Unchanged	103	103	103	103	+ 0.01
New Highs	216	91	216	91	+ 0.01
New Lows	—	—	—	—	+ 0.01

NASDAQ Index					
High	Low	Close	Today	Prev.	Chg.
Composite	295.46	295.46	295.46	295.46	+ 0.01
Industrial	295.46	295.46	295.46	295.46	+ 0.01
Finance	295.46	295.46	295.46	295.46	+ 0.01
Utilities	295.46	295.46	295.46	295.46	+ 0.01
Bonds	295.46	295.46	295.46	295.46	+ 0.01
Trans.	295.46	295.46	295.46	295.46	+ 0.01

AMEX Most Actives					
Wang	561	524	524	524	+ 16
AM Int'l	245	224	224	224	+ 16
Deutsche	2145	2145	2145	2145	+ 16
BAT	205	205	205	205	+ 16
Cutter	212	212	212	212	+ 16
Pet. Lab.	1572	1572	1572	1572	+ 16
Comline	1572	1572	1572	1572	+ 16
Hedger's	1239	1239	1239	1239	+ 16

NYSE Diaries					
High	Low	Close	Today	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	127	87	127	87	+ 0.01
Declined	428	348	428	348	+ 0.01
Unchanged	103	103	103	103	+ 0.01
New Highs	216	91	216	91	+ 0.01
New Lows	—	—	—	—	+ 0.01

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Vol. of 1 P.M.	107,500,000				
Prev. 1 P.M. vol.	94,700,000				
Prev consolidated close	133,732,128				
Included in the sales figures					

Wednesday's NYSE Closing					
High	Low	Close	Today	Prev.	Chg.
Composite	128.59	128.59	128.54	128.54	+ 0.01
Industrials	128.59	128.59	128.54	128.54	+ 0.01
Trans.	101.49	101.46	101.40	101.40	+ 0.01
Utilities	52.36	52.36	52.34	52.34	+ 0.01
Finance	103.78	103.15	103.44	103.44	+ 0.01

AMEX Diaries					
High	Low	Close	Today	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	127	87	127	87	+ 0.01
Declined	428	348	428	348	+ 0.01
Unchanged	103	103	103	103	+ 0.01
Total Issues	222	222	222	222	+ 0.01
New Highs	63	29	63	29	+ 0.01
New Lows	—	—	—	—	+ 0.01

NASDAQ Index					
High	Low	Close	Today	Prev.	Chg.
Composite	295.46	295.46	29		

Statistics Index

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AMEX高斯 P.12 Flite rate notes P.13
NYSE prices P. 3 Gold markets P. 9
NYSE高斯 P. 3 Interest rates P. 9
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Currency rates P. 9 Options P. 10
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Dividends P. 10 Other markets P. 14

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1985

WALL STREET WATCH

The Wave of the Future:
Super Bear or Super Bull?

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

International Herald Tribune

ROBERT R. Prechter Jr. says in his Elliott Wave Theorist that stocks are enjoying a super bull market in which the Dow-Jones average will soar above 3,000 by 1987. Donald J. Hoppe, in his own market-advisory letter that uses the same Elliott wave theory, contends that stocks are gripped in a super bear market that will plunge the Dow below 600, perhaps 500, within the same period.

Asked to explain the discrepancy, Mr. Hoppe replied: "One of us is going to be wrong."

So far, it looks as if Mr. Hoppe is the one who has been reading his charts — or "waves" of stock-market averages the theory

traces upside down.

However, Joseph Granville, whose own market timing has been noteworthy in the past year, declared this week that he differs with Elliott wave "super bull" projections for Wall Street in the late 1980s. He maintains that he has discovered that an early practitioner of the theory let his ruler slip and mis-measured one of the waves. Correcting for the error, Mr. Granville adds, indicates that the super-cycle wave is cresting now in 1985, and long-term bulls like Mr. Prechter "may look right for a few months ... but the end could come anytime."

"A blow-off rise to any series of new highs would simply exacerbate the decline that follows," he asserts. "In other words, the bigger the top, the bigger the flop."

Mr. Prechter, however, is riding an amazingly accurate prediction himself. After Wall Street opened the year with three straight declining sessions, pushing the Dow down to 1,182, he wrote Jan. 7 from Gainesville, Georgia, to his subscribers: "The sideways correction in the stock market should end this week as the 23-week cycle bottoms. Wave [3] should then carry the market to new all-time highs in a surge of record volume and super breadth."

The profile he sees for the market in February is up to a mid-month peak, then down for the second two weeks to a low around Feb. 28, "providing the first major correction of the year."

THIS "third wave" which has lifted Wall Street out of the doldrums, Mr. Prechter said, is the phase during which investors find "new reasons" to buy stocks as fundamentals improve almost daily.

Francis H.M. Kelly, chairman of the investment-policy committee at Oppenheimer & Co., maintains the reason for the stock market's surge has not been "the perception of something dramatically new about to occur, but something dramatically old which had been largely ignored." He refers to the decline in short-term interest rates.

"Ironically, the stock-market advance began after the huge decline in short rates was completed," he said. "With so much money created in the face of weak growth in business-loan demand, the equity market found its perfect excuse."

What is wrong with Wall Street now after its "breathless advance" in January, he said, is the "highest level of euphoria since 1978." Markets embarking on sustained advances "usually climb the proverbial wall of worry, which keeps popular optimism in check," he added. "The 1985 market has moved from opening pessimism to euphoria without this intervening phase of skepticism."

In the next month or two, he predicts an "intermission" on Wall Street "in which individual equities or laggard groups will prosper, but the almost random gains are behind us."

Oppenheimer, noting that oil-service stocks have been the second worst-performing group in the market in the past 30 weeks, believes this "market rotation" will focus on them. Rec-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Feb. 13, excluding fees.											
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2 P.M.											
	S	E	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gdr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen		
Amsterdam	3.732	4.028	113.28	—	1.044	5.644	131.12	142.00	—		
Brussels (S)	4.075	7.185	20.045	6.588	2.2605	17.7175	—	25.57	25.14		
Frankfurt	1.289	2.384	32.75	1.428	—	4.985	17.745	17.745	—		
London (D)	1.287	2.385	32.88	1.429	—	4.985	17.745	17.745	—		
Paris	1.285	2.385	32.88	1.429	—	4.985	17.745	17.745	—		
New York (C)	1.093	1.094	3.258	1.078	2.0205	3.24	14.45	14.45	2.0205		
Paris	10.055	10.949	2.0205	—	4.9435	2.0205	15.218	15.218	2.0205	2.0205	2.0205
Zurich	2.0205	2.0205	2.0205	2.0205	2.0205	2.0205	2.0205	2.0205	2.0205	2.0205	2.0205
1 ECU	0.6755	0.6765	2.2245	0.7174	1.3815	3.2207	14.4275	14.4275	1.3815	1.3815	1.3815
1 SDR	0.96195	0.96195	2.0205	0.92575	0.92575	0.92575	0.92575	0.92575	0.92575	0.92575	0.92575

LONDON — The dollar continued to set record highs against European currencies Wednesday in nervous and often active trading.

The upward march continued despite some dealers' reports of limited central-bank intervention Tuesday night in Japan and Wednesday in West Germany.

Currency dealers said the dollar lost ground during early European trading following reports of dollar sales by the Bank of Japan and rumors of intervention by the West German central bank, the Bundes-

bank.

Retail sales had jumped 1.5 per-

cent in November and were a key factor to a surge in economic activity after four months of sluggish-

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Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Sis. 100s High Low Quot. Chgs.

(Continued from Page 8)

	77	ONE Pf	10.26	12.5	28	100	674	674	+ 16
77	ONE Pf	10.26	12.5	28	100	674	674	+ 16	
77	OMNI	1.20	2.0	18	218	164	164	+ 16	
77	ONR	1.20	2.0	18	218	164	164	+ 16	
77	OPC	1.20	2.0	18	218	164	164	+ 16	
77	OPC PFC	1.20	2.0	18	218	164	164	+ 16	
77	OPC PFT	1.20	2.0	18	218	164	164	+ 16	
77	OPG	1.20	2.0	18	218	164	164	+ 16	
77	OPG O	1.20	2.0	18	218	164	164	+ 16	
77	OPG OHC	1.20	2.0	18	218	164	164	+ 16	
77	OPG OHC P	1.20	2.0	18	218	164	164	+ 16	
77	OPG OHC PFC	1.20	2.0	18	218	164	164	+ 16	
77	OPG OHC PFT	1.20	2.0	18	218	164	164	+ 16	
77	OPG OHC PFTC	1.20	2.0	18	218	164	164	+ 16	
77	OPG OHC PFTP	1.20	2.0	18	218	164	164	+ 16	
77	OPG OHC PFTP C	1.20	2.0	18	218	164	164	+ 16	
77	OPG OHC PFTP C P	1.20	2.0	18	218	164	164	+ 16	
77	OPG OHC PFTP C PFC	1.20	2.0	18	218	164	164	+ 16	
77	OPG OHC PFTP C PFT	1.20	2.0	18	218	164	164	+ 16	
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77	OPG OHC PFTP C PFTP C	1.20	2.0	18	218	164	164	+ 16	
77	OPG OHC PFTP C PFTP C P	1.20	2.0	18	218	164	164	+ 16	
77	OPG OHC PFTP C PFTP C PFC	1.20	2.0	18	218	164	164	+ 16	
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Rethinking Mideast Arms Sales

By Mel Levine

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has planned to put the final touches on its arms deal. These plans in response to Congress' recent legislation have delayed the results of an assessment of security interests. While the administration is to review its arms sales to Saudi Arabia, it has already made clear that such sales will go forward over the next year. The administration's policy is to modernize the military of the Warnings and Control Agency (WAC) rather than to expand its size.

The Reagan administration is to oppose Saudi Arabia's request for assistance to defend its borders against further over-growth of the Arab countries. The process and extent of leverages that the U.S. can use to moderate the administration's position is to be determined by the Warnings and Control Agency (WAC) rather than to expand its size.

The Saudi Arabia would provide "dual assistance" to defend its borders against further over-growth of the Arab countries. The process and extent of leverages that the U.S. can use to moderate the administration's position is to be determined by the Warnings and Control Agency (WAC) rather than to expand its size.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Atlas Copco's Earnings Rose 144% Last Year

By Juris Kaza

International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Atlas Copco AB, the Swedish air-compression, mining and tool group, reported Wednesday that its 1984 pretax earnings amounted to 573 million kronor (\$62.1 million) in 1984, a 144-percent increase over the 1983 figure of 235 million kronor.

In a preliminary report, Atlas Copco's management said it was proposing raising the 1984 dividend to 4.50 kronor from 3 kronor in 1983. Last year, the company paid its dividend from 6 kronor in 1982.

Atlas Copco's 1984 sales rose 12 percent to 9.1 billion kronor, from \$8.93 billion kronor in 1983. Sales outside Sweden accounted for 92 percent of the total.

Looking to 1985, the company said it expected a continuing improvement in sales. Ian Jacobson, an analyst at E.B. Savory Milne in London, said 1984 results meant that his forecast of 1985 earnings of 750 million kronor was "conservative."

Atlas Copco's president, Tom Wachtmeister, said he expected an increase in order volume from Eu-

ropean customers in 1985. The volume of orders was virtually unchanged in 1984.

Europe accounts for about 50 percent of Atlas Copco's total business.

Mr. Wachtmeister also noted weak growth in the volume of orders in Australia, South Africa and Canada, three major markets for mining equipment.

"There will be volume growth there in 1985 and a return to an acceptable profit level," he said.

Mr. Wachtmeister said that some of the strongest order growth was in North America, where the United States is Atlas Copco's largest market, and in Asia. North American orders totaled 1,313 billion kronor, and were up 25 percent in volume terms. Asian orders amounted to 882 million kronor, up 30 percent.

The rise in Asia largely reflected 200 million kronor in order bookings from China, Mr. Wachtmeister said, adding that they would be recorded as sales and would bring profits in 1985 and afterward. The orders from China also represented an important breakthrough in that market, he said.

Porsche Reports Profit Rose By 32.7% in Fiscal 1984

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Porsche AG, the West German automaker that sells nearly half its sleek sports cars in the United States, said its net increased 32.7 percent in the 1984 fiscal year, ended July 31, to 92.4 million Deutsche marks (\$28 million) from 69.6 million DM in the year-earlier period.

Sales in the first five months of fiscal 1985 grew 8.4 percent to 1.1 billion DM, indicating that Porsche could well top the previous year's earnings, said Heinz Branzl, finance chief, from company headquarters in Stuttgart.

According to commonly used West German accounting methods, the earnings per share rose to 110 DM from 90 DM.

News of Porsche's strong increase in earnings and its healthy prospects for the current year pushed Porsche's shares up 45 DM on the Frankfurt stock exchange Wednesday to 1,160 DM.

A company spokesman said Porsche has been relatively unaffected by domestic consumer uncertainty over new emission-control regulations. He said Porsche has about 10 years of experience in

equipping its models with catalytic converters for sale in the United States and Japan and thus has had no trouble in quickly outfitting all its models for sale in the domestic market with the pollution-control devices.

The spokesman said Porsche's main problem is delivery delays for some models of up to a year or more. He said that to meet heavy demand, particularly from the U.S. market, Porsche will be investing nearly 100 million DM toward the construction of new paint shops and the extension of other assembly plants. Total investment, he said, will be more than 300 million DM this year, up from 255 million DM last year.

Porsche expects to sell at least 50,000 cars this year, exceeding 3 billion DM, after posting sales of 2.49 billion DM on 44,800 cars, the spokesman said. The company had hoped to produce and market 48,000 cars in the last fiscal year but was kept from that goal by the seven-week metalworkers strike in May and June.

Six hundred new workers are expected to be hired this year, after the creation of 600 new positions last year, the spokesman said.

Chapman Energy Inc. said it has discovered an oil field in Jefferson County, Oklahoma, that produced 1,600 barrels in 16 hours.

Eastman Kodak Co.'s Kodak Canada Inc. unit has agreed to become an official sponsor of the

Continental Told To Stop Buying Air Micronesia

United Press International

HOUSTON — A U.S. bankruptcy judge has ordered Continental Airlines to stop buying stock in Air Micronesia and has halted litigation between the carriers in court in Saipan.

Attorneys for both airlines said Tuesday that the action by U.S. Bankruptcy Judge Glover Roberts signaled that he wanted the parties to negotiate an out-of-court settlement.

Judge Roberts last year gave Continental the go-ahead for a \$2.5-million plan to buy shares of United Micronesian Development Association, which owns 60 percent of Air Micronesia. Continental owns 30 percent of the carrier, which has services from Hawaii to Guam, Manila, Saipan and Tokyo.

Sources said that the cash relief provided by the sale of Hong Kong Electric reduced our group borrowing requirement by some 20 percent

COMPANY NOTES

AMAX Inc., the mining group based in Greenwich, Connecticut, said it has found a gold deposit in northwestern Nevada that can probably be mined at low cost.

AMAX also said it was poised for a strong recovery, after being hurt by poor mining markets.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and National Data Corp. have introduced a new charge-card processor that allows consumers to make calls using several types of credit cards.

Bausch & Lomb Inc. has sold its Semco scanning-electron-microscope business, located in Ottawa, Canada, to Vickers Instruments Canada Inc., a unit of Vickers PLC of Britain. Bausch & Lomb said, Terms were not disclosed.

Brasif Inc., which is based in Dallas, plans to open a new, smaller hub next month and fly up to five of its 15 planes from the location, the airline said. It said it was considering two or three cities, but did not name them.

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Hong Kong's Excelsior Hotel No Longer for Sale

By Dinah Lee

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Hong Kong Land Co. has withdrawn one of the group's major assets, the Excelsior Hotel, from the property market because offers did not meet the company's criteria for sale.

David Davies, Land's managing director and chairman of the group's hotels subsidiary, had said that Hong Kong Land was aiming for a sale price of about \$800 million Hong Kong dollars (\$100 million) for the 951-room hotel, when the Excelsior was first offered last October.

He said Wednesday that after Hong Kong Land's sale Jan. 22 of its controlling stake in the leading local utility company, Hongkong Electric Holdings Ltd., to the rival property and trading group, Hutchison Whampoa Ltd., for 2.9 billion dollars, the "disposal criteria for the Excelsior had changed."

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Fire Sweeps Manila Hotel, Killing 24 Guests, Staff

U.S. Reports Fewer Visitors From Abroad

By Lee A. Daniels
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The strong dollar, which is fueling an explosive growth in foreign travel by Americans, helped cause the number of foreign visitors to the United States to decline in 1984 for the third consecutive year, according to federal tourism officials.

The drop last year amounted to 4 percent, or about 900,000 tourists. It further widened the difference between money spent abroad by Americans and money spent in this country by foreign tourists.

Because American travel to Europe increased last year, the tourist dollar gap is expected to show a significant increase when the figures are in. The deficit was \$3.4 billion in 1983, up from \$3.4 billion in 1982.

Yet, while the United States Travel and Tourism Administration this week was trying to enlist the private sector, states and local governments in a campaign to lure more tourists to America, the Office of Management and Budget was proposing that the agency be dismantled. The agency's current budget is \$12 million.

Administrations have tried to eliminate the office since it was created in 1961. But Congress, mindful of tourism's importance to many states and cities, has always supported the agency and is expected to do so again this year.

Senator Daniel K. Inouye, a Democrat of Hawaii, a state that depends heavily on tourism, said: "Many of us can't understand why it's so difficult for the administration to read numbers. Tourism is one of the top three money-makers for 40 states, and if it weren't for tourism, our trade imbalance would be much worse."

The United States trade deficit reached \$123 billion last year, nearly double the figure for 1983.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

13 February 1985

The net asset value quotations shown below were supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue price. The following abbreviations indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT:

(D) - daily; (W) - weekly; (M) - monthly; (S) - semi-monthly; (T) - quarterly.

AL-MAL MANAGEMENT

(W) AL-MAL TRUST, S.A.

S 149.41 ORANGE NASSAU GROUP

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.

SF 29.85 BOSTON CAPITAL FUND

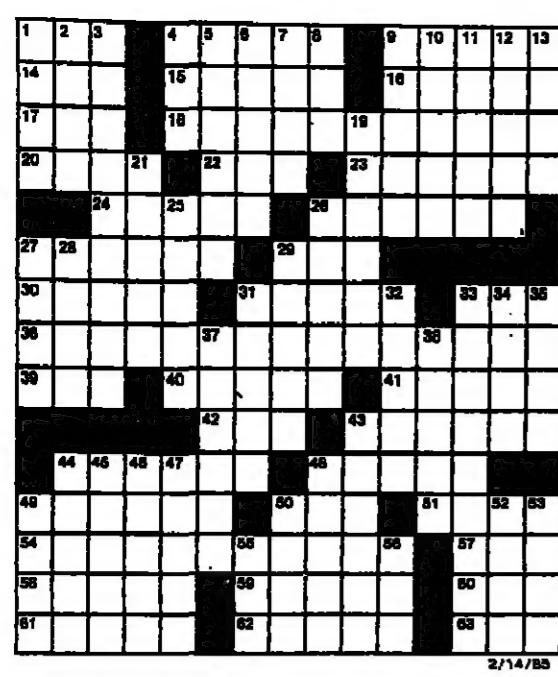
SF 10.00 BOSTON INVESTMENT FUND

d Bausch & Lomb Fund

d Bausch & Lomb Pacific Fund

d Bausch & Lomb Pacific Fund

d Bausch & Lomb Fund



PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



ACROSS

- Roscoe Egger's org.
- Ottoman Empire founder
- Kind of pipe
- Detective Archer of fiction
- Complete
- Calm
- Attend
- Congrave
- Comedy: 1985
- Citrus sellers
- Middleman
- Savor
- What's what
- Impart
- Carpenter's friend
- Bush!
- Any bird
- Kirghizian peaks
- Ontario TV network
- Ravel ballet: 1912
- Hair purser
- Entertainer Gillette
- Forward
- Electric-pen Inv.
- Siesta
- Actress Gless
- Misbehave
- What a sted
- has

DOWN

- Trevino won this tour- nament in '84
- Event at Hialeah
- Conder- tiously
- Piper's son
- Dancer Castle
- N.T. book
- Relaxes
- "The Screen" playright
- Alias, for short
- Ingrid's "Casablanca" role
- Pampine item
- Jaye P., Morgan hit: 1956
- Night person
- Netman's apparel
- "Kiss Me Quick" was one: 1969
- Planiat
- Templon
- Ship-shaped clock
- Cole Porter tune: 1929
- Tumult:
- Mauna Loa goddess
- Short-order man
- Lady Hamilton
- Ternagant
- Ranlo festival

CROSSWORD

50 Trevino won this tour- nament in '84

51 Event at Hialeah

52 Conder- tiously

53 Mrs. Kramden

54 N.T. book

55 Pakistan, e.g.

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57 Ingrid's "Casablanca" role

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D BRIEFS

Arrested at Meeting
Seven leading members of the
National Federation of
Police were arrested yesterday
in a meeting of their national
leadership in Denver.

Arrested in Chess Match
The National Chess Federation
met yesterday in a hotel in the
center of the city. The police
arrested seven leaders of the
federation, including the president,
and three others.

Site of Nuclear Plant
A nuclear power plant is being
constructed in the state of
Pennsylvania. The spokesman
for the plant said it would be
completed by the end of the year.
The plant will be located in the
area where the accident at
Three Mile Island occurred.

Reportedly Are Set
to Meet in Geneva
The two sides are set to meet
in Geneva next week to discuss
the peace process in Northern
Ireland. The talks are expected
to last several days.

Arafat Talks
With Israeli Leader
Yitzhak Rabin
The two leaders met yesterday
in Jerusalem to discuss the
peace process in the Middle
East. They agreed to continue
negotiations in the coming weeks.

Search Offer Made
By Israeli Leader
Yitzhak Rabin
The Israeli leader offered to
make a search of the West Bank
if the PLO would agree to
hand over the territories to
the Palestinians.

British American
Bank Offered
To Buy London
The British American
Bank has offered to buy
the London branch of the
Bank of America.

Transition
To New Era
The new era of
international
relations is
beginning.

Tennis
International Championships
(AT Delray Beach, Florida)
Men
Finals:
Stefan Edberg (SWE) vs. Ivan Lendl
(CZECHOSLOVAKIA) 6-4, 7-6.
Yannick Noah (FRA) vs. Sampras
(Greece) 6-4, 6-3.
Tim Mayotte (CAN) vs. Greg Holmes (USA) 6-3, 7-6.
Women
Quarterfinals:
Steph Graf (West Germany) vs. Andrea
Zvonareva (USSR) 6-3, 6-1.
Chris Evert Lloyd (USA) vs. Barbara Penetra
(Italy) 6-3, 6-1.
Martina Navratilova (USA) vs. Bethine Bunting
(West Germany) 6-4, 6-4.

Transition
To New Era
The new era of
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BASEBALL
American League
CHICAGO—Stanley Gene Nelson, pitcher, is
one-year contract extension.
CLEVELAND—Signed Chris Bando, catcher,
to a one-year contract.

MINNESOTA—Signed Ed Hodge, pitcher,
and Mike Morrissey, announcer, to
one-year contracts.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
MILWAUKEE—Acquired Paul Thompson
from Cleveland for the Covington
contract. Thompson was signed to a
one-year contract and will be in the
NBA next season.

BUFFALO—Horned Key Doyen
signed.

CLEVELAND—Signed Greg Landry, guard,
and Richard Atta, receiver, to
one-year contracts.

TAMPA BAY—Named Dick Roach
defensive backfield coach.

LOS ANGELES—Picked Rawick Atchison
as offensive tackle, on his injured wrist.

PORLAND—Signed Matt Roberson, quarter-
back coach.

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